

# Woodville Republican.

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE:

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR, IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

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## WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN

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### TERMS.

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### POETRY.



#### MY CHRISTIAN NAME.

My Christian name—my Christian name,  
I never hear it now;  
None have the right to utter it;  
'Tis lost—I know not how!  
My worldly fame the world speaks loud—  
Thank God for well-earned fame!  
But silence sits at my cold hearth—  
I have no household name.

My Christian name—my Christian name,  
It has an uncouth sound;  
My mother chide it out of those  
In Bible pages found;  
Mother! whose accents made most sweet  
What else I held in shame,  
Dost thou yet whisper up in heaven  
My poor, lost Christian name?

Brothers and sisters, mockers oft  
Of the quaint name I bore,  
Would I could burst Death's gates to hear  
Some call it out once more!  
One speaks it still—in written lines—  
The last fraternal claim;  
But the wide seas between us drown  
Its sound—my Christian name!

I had a dream for years. One voice  
Might breathe this homely word  
As love breathes: I had swooned with joy  
Had I my name thus heard. [heart]  
Oh, dumb, dumb lips! Oh, crushed, crushed  
Oh grief, past pride, past shame!  
To die—to die, and never hear  
Thee speak my Christian name!

God send thee bliss!—God send me rest!  
If thou with footsteps calm  
Shouldst trace my bleeding feet God make  
To thee each blood-drop—balm.  
Peace to these pangs! Mother! put forth  
Thine elder, holier claim;  
And the first word I hear in heaven  
May be my Christian name!

[Chamber's Journal.]

#### RATIFICATION MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Jackson and its vicinity, held at the City Hall, on Saturday, the 6th of July, 1850, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of ratifying the proceedings of the Nashville Convention.

On motion of Maj. Mosely, the Hon. John I. Guion was called to the Chair, and after having addressed the meeting as to the object of its assemblage in terms of glowing eloquence and patriotism.

On motion of Col. Tarpley, E. P. Russell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Gov. Quitman, Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. Whereupon, the Chairman appointed Messrs. J. A. Quitman, J. E. Fitzpatrick, C. S. Tarpley, Geo. Fearn, D. O. Williams, G. M. Barnes, and H. J. Shackelford.

During the retirement of the committee, on motion the Address of the Nashville Convention to the People of the Southern States, and the resolutions adopted by said convention, were read to this meeting.

The committee, through Gov. Quitman, the chairman, presented for the consideration and approval of the meeting the following resolutions, to-wit:

1. Resolved, That this meeting fully approve the address and resolutions of the Southern convention, lately held at Nashville, and will maintain and defend the principles and determinations therein set forth.

2. Resolved, That in addition to the resolutions adopted by said convention, and which are hereby ratified and confirmed by this meeting, we affirm that neither the territorial legislatures, nor the inhabitants of the territories have power to exclude slave property, until such time as such territory shall have been organized and empowered by law to form a State constitution, and that all exercise of such assumed power by the inhabitants of a territory, is revolutionary and subversive of the rights of the people of the States whose property is thus proscribed.

3. Resolved, That the attempt of a portion of the inhabitants of California to usurp dominion over that extensive territory, and to establish therein a fundamental law forever excluding the slave-holder and his property, is an act of usurpation and injustice, which, so far from deserving the countenance and sanction of Congress, should receive their unqualified rebuke and reprobation.

4. Resolved, That any act of Congress, admitting California as a State with the boundaries and constitution now claimed, and thus sanctioning the illegal and unjust act of depriving the people of fifteen of the States of this Union of their equal right in and to the common territory of the States, would be a gross outrage upon the constitutional rights of the Southern States.

5. Resolved, That the employment of slave labor in California would be highly beneficial to the whole Union in more rapidly developing the rich mineral resources of that country by a permanent and fixed system of industry; and would be especially beneficial to the slaveholding States, by opening new and immensely profitable investments for slave labor, thereby tending to enhance the value of slaves, and to abstract surplus labor from the growth of our great staples now verging to over-production; and, therefore, the illegal and arbitrary exclusion of slave property from that territory, would not only be a violation of our rights as equal members of the confederacy, but highly injurious and detrimental to our property interests.

6. Resolved, That this attempt to exclude the slave-holder from the most valuable of our acquisitions on the Pacific, is too flagrant a violation of common justice to be made acceptable to us under any dress. We therefore declare our firm opposition to the plan of adjustment or compromise reported by the Senate committee of thirteen, as conceding to unjust demands the substance of our rights, and leaving us nought but the shadow to hide our disgrace.

7. Resolved, That the instructions of our legislature to our Senators in Congress, requiring them to resist by all constitutional means the admission of California as claimed, and to oppose the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, are imperative and unconditional, and in these essential particulars at war with the compromise bill.

8. Resolved, That it is advisable to form associations in each county of this State to be denominated Southern State Rights Associations, for the purpose of sustaining the resolutions of the Southern Convention, and producing concert of action in support of Southern rights.

Which were received and agreed to. The question then recurred upon their adoption.

Mr. Fearn remarked, that he was in favor of all the resolutions, except the seventh; that this resolution had nothing to do with the objects for which the meeting had been called, that he was opposed to the action taken by the legislature, and should vote against the resolution.

Gov. Quitman supported the resolutions in a spirited and masterly manner, and being conscious of the truth and justice of the glorious cause he espoused, challenged those who differed with him to a public discussion of the questions that are now agitating the country. His remarks were listened to with the deepest interest, and repeatedly elicited the applause of the audience.

Judge Hutchinson said he wished, for a consideration personal to himself, to make a single remark in order to show his approval of all the resolutions reported by the committee, including the 7th, to which there was one dissentient, (Mr. Fearn) whose objection is not to the principle of that resolution, but to its supposed effect upon the community. Judge H. thought that the resolution might be withdrawn. The instructions of the legislature were before our Senators in Congress, who would perceive what we propose to assert, their imperative character; besides, he believed the resolutions and address of the Southern Convention would furnish additional ground of conformity to the legislative instructions. He had no doubt but that the entire delegation of this State would occupy and maintain to the last extremity that Southern ultimatum—yet if the 7th resolution be put he would vote for it.

Col. C. S. Tarpley moved the adoption of the resolutions reported by the committee, with the exception of the seventh; which was unanimously carried.

Gen. C. M. Price moved that in order to cut off discussion and test the sense of the meeting, that the 7th resolution be laid on the table; which was lost.

After some discussion upon the resolution, in which Messrs. Deavenport, Tarpley and Work, took part, the question was taken on its adoption, and decided in the affirmative, Mr. Fearn dissenting.

On motion of Col. C. S. Tarpley, Resolved, That the Mississippiian and the papers throughout the State, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN I. GUION, Chm'n.  
E. P. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE YOUNG.—A kitten should always be kept where there are children; when they are tired of pulling its tail they can put it into their father's boots.—A box of colors is also a source of great amusement, affording them an opportunity of daubing their faces, and of appearing in illuminated pinafores. It is well to let them know where the preserves and pickles are kept, so that when going after the jam, they may get a bite at a capicum. On wet days they should be allowed to put pens in the piano and thump the keys with their drum sticks. Train them to pull gentlemen's whiskers, and wipe their hands on ladies' dresses.—Punch.

#### A CORRECT VIEW OF THE CASE.

The following letter to the National Intelligencer will serve to show the spirit with which the measures of the President, in relation to the part of New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande, claimed by Texas were received. It is most certain (and we declare it for our country and State, without fear of successful contradiction) that the matters contained in this letter, as to the action of the Southern States upon the contemplated aggression by the Federal Government on Texas, are true to the fullest extent. Our grounds for this declaration are these: Such acts would be in violation of the agreement with Texas; in total subversion of the compact of union; and for the benefit of one of the geographical sections of the Union—the North; and produced, too, by their means. This would the compact be broken, and to the imminent and necessary degradation of the Southern States. The spirit of the Southern States would not brook this, even if the act of admission of New Mexico could be carried to its consummation with passiveness on the part of Texas. Much less, then, would they endure it, when the call to arms resounded through her borders, and the blood of her citizens was shed in defence of her sovereignty:

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1850.

"There will be some startling intelligence from Texas in less than six weeks from this time. Texas will send an adequate force at once, as is supposed, to effect her objects—probably 2,500 men. There are at Santa Fe about two hundred Texan camp followers, who take an interest in favor of the Texans. The troops of the United States, under Col. Munroe, number about five or six hundred, to which six hundred are about to be added. The Texans in this city are of opinion, that Texas, supported as she is by the sympathies of the whole South, will arrest the United States military officers, and bring them to trial for obstructing the operation of her laws. Should the adjustment bill be defeated, there is no doubt that Texas will absorb New Mexico, and if the United States interfere, the Southern States will give all the aid she needs."

From this it seems that you hold it to be the "duty" of the "army" of the United States now stationed at Santa Fe to defend, without authority of law, the military occupation of that portion of New Mexico lying this side of the Rio Grande against any attempt of Texas to maintain her claim by extending her jurisdiction over it.

Your right to entertain such an opinion is not my object to question. But I wish to say to you, lest you may be mistaken in the opinions of others, that the first Federal gun that shall be fired against the people of Texas, without the authority of law, will be the signal for the freemen from the Delaware to the Rio Grande to rally to the rescue. Whatever differences of opinion may exist in the public mind touching the proper boundary of Texas, nothing can be clearer than that it is not a question to be decided by the army. Be not deceived, and deceive not others. "Inter arma leges silent." When the "Rubicon" is passed, the days of this Republic will be numbered. You may consider the "glorious State of Texas" too weak for a contest with the arms of the United States. But you should recollect that the cause of Texas, in such a conflict, will be the cause of the entire South. And, whether you consider Santa Fe in danger or not, you may yet live to see that fifteen States of this Union, with seven millions of people, "who, knowing their rights, dare maintain them," cannot be easily conquered! "Sapientibus verbum sat."

Yours, most respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

The Liverpool Mail indulges in the most sombre views as to the state of England. It says:

"We are sorry to say that we continue on the sliding scale—downwards! We wish we could, but in honesty we cannot, hold out any hopes to those whose fortunes are embarked, and their families dependent, upon the profits of native industry. All is gloom, uncertainty, and dismay. In every part of the country the generous impulses of charity are chilled, and if things remain as they are many months longer, many of our long-cherished institutions must be closed for lack of funds. The foreigner is robbing England as a privileged pirate; and although we have upwards of seventeen millions of bushels of sand." (!)

FOLLY OF NICKNAMES.—Tullia has eight children, boy and girls. I often see them, and during nearly 16 years, have never yet learned their real names with any degree of accuracy. What a vile habit this to nickname children! It smacks of vulgarity, as, indeed, do all soubriquets, and they often pass from the nursery to manhood, with no little disadvantage, not only to the future respectability of the boy, but even to his moral and intellectual character. A name has more of substance in it than even Shakespeare supposed. This might be shown in many illustrative ways, proving the impropriety of nicknames. Malinda was booby as a child, and she remains booby as a woman. Caius was the little sailor, as a boy, and at sixteen he went into the navy, and was shipwrecked the first voyage.—Miscellaneous Thoughts, by Anthony Grumbler.

#### DECAY OF FRUIT TREES.

The Southern Planter relates the following singular fact:

A singular fact, and one worthy of being recorded, was mentioned a few days since by Mr. Alexander Duke, of Albemarle. He stated that while on a visit to his neighbor, his attention was called to a large orchard, every tree in which had been totally destroyed by the ravages of the worm, with the exception of three; and these three were probably the most thrifty and flourishing peach trees he ever saw. The only cause of their superiority known to his host, was an experiment made in consequence of observing that the parts of worm-eaten timber, into which nails had been driven, were generally sound. When his trees were about a year old, he had selected three of them, and driven a ten-penny nail through the body as near the ground as possible; whilst the balance of the orchard had gradually failed and finally yielded entirely to the ravages of the worms, these three trees, selected at random, treated precisely in the same manner, with the exception of the nailing, had always been vigorous and healthy, furnishing him at that very period with the greatest profusion of the most luscious fruit. It is supposed that the salt of iron afforded by the nail is offensive to the worm, whilst it is harmless, or even beneficial, to the tree.

Mr. Stevens said: "I am opposed to the diffusion of slavery, because confining it within its present limits will bring the States themselves to its gradual abolition. Let this disease spread, and although it will center the whole body leprous and loathsome, yet it will long survive. Confine it, and like the cancer that is tending to the heart, it must be eradicated, or it will eat out the vitals. The sooner the patient is convinced of this, the sooner he will procure the healing operation."

"Yes, sir; this admitted result is, to my mind, one of the most agreeable consequences of the legitimate restriction of slavery. Confine this malady within its present limits, surround it by a cordon of freemen that it cannot spread, and in less than twenty-five years, every slaveholding State in this Union will have on its statute-books a law for the gradual and final extinction of slavery. Then will have been consummated the fondest wishes of every patriot's heart. Then will our fair country be glorious, indeed; and be to posterity a bright example of the true principles of government—of universal freedom."

My colleague has been subjected to not a little severe criticism from Southern gentlemen for the expression of these sentiments. I can tell gentlemen from the South, that this language is by no means peculiar to my colleague. They are, as far as I know, the sentiments of the entire North. That speech has been again republished both in English and German, and circulated by thousands. This sentiment is of no new growth. I do not say that my colleague himself learned it at his mother's knee, and these lessons are seldom forgotten.—Speech of Hon. John W. Hance, of Pennsylvania.

Confine the North to its present limits, and ere long, pauperism, crime, vice and disease, "will eat out her vitals," or the vast horde of the victims of these ills, controlling the ballotbox, will rise against the institution of property and the rewards of industry; and plunder, socialism and anarchy will overspread that region, to be followed by desolation and the stripes of rapine and famine, until military despotism rises on the ruins of their boasted freedom.

[Southern Press.]

INCREASE AND MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY. The Secretary of War has given official notice that, agreeably to the provisions of an act to increase the rank and file of the army, and to encourage enlistments, approved June 17th, 1850, the companies of light artillery will be increased to sixty-four privates each. He also directs that the several companies of the army serving at the military posts in Texas, New Mexico, California and Oregon, as well as those stationed at Forts Snelling and Gaines, on the Upper Mississippi, at Forts Kearny and Larabee, on the route to Oregon, and at posts to be established on the Des Moines, Canadian and Upper Arkansas rivers, shall each be increased to seventy-four privates. Portions of the infantry companies in Texas and New Mexico, and at the Canadian and Arkansas posts, where there may be no regularly mounted force, will be properly equipped and mounted as cavalry.

AMERICAN INVENTIVE GENIUS.—The improvement in the manufacture of percussion caps by machinery have been rapid and wonderful. A Washington letter in the N. Y. Tribune, speaking of them, says:

Formerly we imported percussion caps entirely from Europe, they were made by hand labor. Bouton invented a machine, and the House committee on military affairs report that it forms the most perfect cap ever made for the small fire-arms now in use in our army. Fisher, an ingenious mechanic, now dead, invented an apparatus for charging Bouton's cap with the fulminate. Wright next sets his wits to work, and combined Fisher and Bouton's machines into one, which cuts the star from the copper, forms the cap, charges it with the fulminate, presses and delivers it, ready to be vanished. Percussion caps are now made here of the best quality, for army use, at 80 cents per 1000, the material costs nearly nine-tenths of that price, labor-saving machinery can't well get beyond that.

#### NAVIGATION OF HOMOCHITTO.

We give here, for the benefit of our citizens, the Acts which have been passed in relation to the navigation of the Homochitto:

##### AN ACT

Regulating and defining the powers of the Commissioners of the Homochitto river.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That Ransom Bunckley and James Aikin, of Franklin county, Daniel Wilson and Newton Huff of Amit county, Hugh R. Davis and D. H. Cooper, of the county of Wilkinson, A. K. Farrar and James Metcalf, of Adams county, be, and they are hereby constituted and appointed commissioners, duly authorized to receive any appropriation granted by the State, or voluntary contributions from the citizens, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Homochitto river and Buffalo bayou to the Mississippi river, and to expend the sums of money so received for the purpose of removing any obstructions in said streams, and excavating and digging a canal into the Buffalo, as said commissioners shall determine, and to do and perform all such other acts as may tend to the improvement of the navigation of said streams, as they may deem expedient and proper.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Board of County Police of the counties of Wilkinson, Adams, Amite and Franklin, respectively, for said counties, are hereby authorized to fill all vacancies of said board of commissioners, occasioned by the death, resignation or removal of any member of the same, residing in the said counties respectively.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That a majority of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and for any time or services bestowed by said commissioners, on the said improvement, they shall be allowed such compensation as the said board shall from time to time specify, having due regard to economy and the public interest; and said board shall, as often as they may deem necessary, at least once every year make report of their proceedings to the Auditor of Public Accounts of this State, setting forth the work done, and the amounts expended, and the manner of its expenditure upon said improvement, and publish the same in two or more newspapers in the vicinity of the said river.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That said board of commissioners are hereby authorized to unite, by a canal, the waters of said Homochitto river with the waters of Buffalo bayou, through Old river, or elsewhere, as they may deem expedient, or cut any other canal or outlet for said river, by means of which the navigation of said river, and the facilities for entering the Mississippi river from the Homochitto, will be rendered safe and practicable for boats.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for said commissioners, their engineers, agents, servants, and all other persons employed by them, to enter upon any lands, open any enclosures, and remove the fences of any tract of land, for the purpose of improving the navigation of said river, or of surveying, locating, cutting, digging, or excavating any canal or canals, which the successful and practical navigation of the said Homochitto river may render necessary or expedient; and it shall not be lawful for any owner, possessor, proprietor, or any other person, to obstruct the operations of said commissioners, their engineers, agents, servants, or other persons employed by them, while occupied in the pursuit of the said surveying, locating or excavating any such canal, or in the removal of the obstructions from the said Homochitto river, Old river, or Buffalo bayou, for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all persons to contract for the right of way, or for the payment of damages occasioned by the cutting of any canal, or canals, or other improvements on said streams, and all the rights, privileges and powers, for ascertaining the amount of such damages, the mode of trial, summoning jury, the duties of clerks of courts, sheriffs and courts in relation thereto, and the restrictions thereon, are hereby vested in said commissioners, and their successors, in as full and ample a manner as the same were provided for and vested in the West Feliciana railroad company, by an act entitled an act to repeal the ninth section of an act, entitled an act further to extend the powers and privileges of the West Feliciana railroad company, within the State of Mississippi, and for other purposes, passed December 23, 1833, which said act was approved February 24, A. D. 1836, and the same, and the provisions thereof, so far as they apply to said commissioners, their powers, duties and privileges, is hereby adopted and re-enacted as to them.

Approved March 5, 1850.

#### ALL ABOUT TOMATOES.

Tomato Sauce.—Take ripe tomatoes, peel and stew them with apples for sauce, and season with salt and pepper. If a due quantity of water be added, no salt will be necessary. Sauce thus prepared is not too acid to be eaten with meat, but when otherwise used, the flavor is rendered more palatable to most people by adding a small quantity of fine sugar, honey or molasses.

Tomato Dumplings.—Take the skin carefully from the tomato without rupturing the meat. The process of making, cooking, and saucing is the same as that pursued in forming and preparing apple dumplings.

Tomato Omelet.—Procure two quarts of perfectly ripe and fresh tomatoes, cut them carefully and simmer for the space of two minutes over a tolerably quick fire. Cut a few onions fine, and mix them with a due quantity of crumbled bread and a small lump of butter. When nearly done beat up eight eggs, and mix them thoroughly with the mass by rapid stirring. In a few minutes the dish will be done.

Fried Tomatoes.—Slice, and fry in good sweet butter, or without if you prefer. The rind should be first carefully removed. Or, take a piece of good pork, cut into small pieces, and add an onion, "of a size proportionate to the family; cut up fine, fry these brown; put in the tomatoes, cover them up and fry till well done." This method is highly recommended, and many who cannot endure tomatoes prepared in any other way, admire them when fried thus.—[A gross somebody.—Ed.]

In 1774, Patrick Henry appeared in the venerable body of the old Continental Congress of the United States; when it met for the first time. Henry broke the silence which for a while overawed the minds of all present, and as he proceeded, rose with the magnitude and importance of the subject to the noblest displays of argument and eloquence.

"This," said he, "is not the time for ceremony; the question before the House is one of awful moment to this country. It is nothing less than freedom or slavery. If we wish to be free we must fight—I repeat it, sir, we must fight! An appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts, is all that is left us. It is in vain to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, peace! peace! but there is no peace. The war is actually begun. The next gale that sweeps from the North, will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms; our brethren are already in the field! why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, and peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, I cried he, with both his arms extended aloft, his brows knit, every feature marked with the resolute purpose of his soul, and his voice swelled to its boldest note of exclamation, "give me liberty, or give me death!" He took his seat, and the cry, "to arms!" seemed to quiver upon every lip, and gleam from every eye.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—The latest accounts from Norway state that preparations were being made on a grand scale for emigration to the U. States. "The number of persons who propose expatriating themselves in order to go and try their fortune in America, is estimated at 20,000 persons, being two per cent. of the entire population of the kingdom. From one commune alone, that of Loelag, in the province of Aker-shans, which contains 5,195 inhabitants, 663 individuals are about to embark for New York."

We suppose that Senator Foote has lost confidence in the intelligence of the people of Mississippi, as we see it stated that he anticipates canvassing the state after the adjournment of Congress, to bring about a justification of himself in his course upon the "adjustment bill." He expresses entire confidence in his ability to do this, if he can but have a hearing before the people. This pretty plainly indicates an opinion on his part of our ignorance of the merits of the question—for surely he cannot flatter himself that any special pleading will have any influence in a matter of such moment with the people of this State.—Southern Appeal.

A GENTLEMAN.—Whoever is open, loyal, and true, whoever is of humane and affable demeanor, whoever is honorable in himself and in his judgment of others, and requires no law but his word to make him fulfill an engagement, such a man is a gentleman, and such a man may be found among the tillers of the ground.—De Vere.

Labrynere says.—Men begin with love and end with ambition. Women begin with love and end with—love.